hat time have been detained for a few hours at the ead of the pass, where the depth is probably a foot

The Chicago Tribane, within a fortnight, contained

the following statement: "During the war the steamship Mississippi, lost in the Fort Hudson fight,

came in over the bar drawing twenty-one feet, and the Richmond and Hariford, drawing about the

WILL THE WORK ENDURE!

A piece of worm-eaten wood, alleged to have been

Experience here shows that for about 1,700 feet in-

NO RE-FORMATION OF THE BAR.

In addition to the distress which worms have

caused among these journalists, they are sorely

troubled about the re-formation of the bar in front

of the letties. One of them declares that " Captain

Brown's report shows the average fill from June,

par advance. On the contrary, they show a disap-pearance of bar material from the front of the

U. S. ENGINEER, OFFICE, SOUTH PASS, LA., Marcu 15, 1879.

OPENING OF THE TROUT SEASON.

as generally marked by fine displays as in other years Eugene G. Blackford however, made an exceptionally

fine exhibition at his establishment in Fulton Market.

Trout from different parts of this and neighbor

ing States were tastefully displayed on counters,

A DISPLAY OF PARISIAN BONNETS.

The Parisian Flower Company has added

his Spring a unilinery department to its establishment

and has on exhibition this week hats and bonnets from

all the well-known Paris houses. A bonnet from Virot's

is of binck chip, the brim covered with folds of sinded foru satin. A scarf of thread lace or naments the crown

and forms the strings, caught in the back with a gold

ornament. A wreath of pansies nearly surrounds the

A write chip bonnet from Joseé is trimmed with whit Bréton and black thread lace. The outside has ter-large crushed roses neating in the lace. A searf ne-edged with thread lace, is designed to loop up on or

brim. A gray chip bonnet of the poke shape is trimmed

Owing to the lateness of the Spring this year the opening of the trout season Tuesday was not

MR. TALMAGE ON TRIAL.

TESTIMONY BY J. N. HALLOCK. STILL INQUIRING INTO MR. TALMAGE'S WITH DRAWAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK-SEV-ERAL OF MR. TALMAGE'S LETTERS PUT IN EVI-DENCE-HARSH TREATMENT OF A WITNESS WHICH RESULTS IN GREAT DISORDER - MR.

BEECHER IN THE COURT ROOM. The only witness examined in the trial of the Rev. Mr. Talmage yesterday was J. N. Hallock, who purchased The Christian at Work just before Mr. Talm ge retired from the editorial chair. A number of letters written to him by Mr. Talmage were put in evidence. Mr. Hallock was still on the stand at the close of the session, which ended suddenly in much confusion. Mr. Beecher was present during a part of the day.

THE DAY CLOSED IN GREAT CONFUSION. Prominent among the spectators yesterday was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who came in about the middle of the session, and sat near the door in one of the pews reserved for clergymen who are not members of the Presbytery. He watched the proceedings with much interest, and left the church some time before the adjournment. While the court was waiting for the appearance of Mr. Hallock, the witness, who arrived late, the Rev. Dr. Rockwell suggested that the sessions should begin at 2 o'clock instead of 3, and last for four hours. Dr. Spear said that this was impossible, as he was troubled by the fear that his health would not stand the continuity of the trial. While the court was still waiting, the Rev. Adam McClelland, the blind pastor of the Fort Greene Church, suggested that a pleasant hymn be sung. Dr. Spear at once suggested "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love." The moderator's announcement was greeted with loud laughter, whereupon Dr. Van Dyke said: "If I thought we could all join heartily in this hymn I would be in favor of it, but I think that it would seem like an exhibition, and I doubt the expediency of it." Dr. Wells, a venerable-looking man with snowy hair and heard, suggested either "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," or " Rock of Ages." " Would not sacred silence be more appropriate f" inquired the moderator, but at this functure Mr. Hallock came in.

During the testimony the audience several times laughed heartily at the witness's manner and his answers to questions. The examination was carried on with little interruption on either side. Near the close, when Mr. Hallock was wearied, Mr. Millard, who was conducting the cross-examination, inquired if the witness thought that Mr. Talmage told any talsehoods about his retirement. He responded in the affirmative, and referred to Mr. Talage's statement in his pulpit that the paper was sold surrentitionaly. When asked to specify the falsehoods, he requested to see the statement, which was published in The Advance and was already in evidence. This Mr. Millard refused, on the ground that he wished to test the witness's memory. Mr tranock massed that it would take him some time to recall the exact words, and a sked for an hour in which to think. At the same time he dropped are face into his hand, as though absorbed in thought, at which the audience burst into density lauguer. This still more confused the witness, and Mr. Milard continued his inquiries. "On," broke in Dr. Spear, "don't assauto his inclinations." Again the audience learned, and Mr. Hancek repeated his request for an hour to think. General confusion ensued, in the under distinct the moderator, with a frouded fock, suggested that the best thing was to adjourn, as it was nearly 6 o'clock. Hallock insisted that it would take him some time

Van Dyke sprang to his feet and exchanned, "Mr. Moderanor, this is an outrage—an outrage upon a Christian assembly "At this point he was interrupted by the moderator, who requested Dr. Rockweil to close wim prayer.

The cosing events were the subject of much unfavorable comment. A lawyer who was present de fared that such a scene was singraceful, and that it would never be tolerated in any court of plattee. "It a member of the bar," said he, "were to examine a witness in that way, he would be fined for contempt of court."

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Presbytery met at the usual hour and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Adam McClelland. Was updated with prayer by the rest, Adam bettermine, After the calling of the real tip moderator amounteed that a letter had been received from M. H. Bright, who testified in the previous day, making a correction in his testimony. Mr. Millard objected as soon as the reading on the ground that no unsworn statement could be received in correction of sworn testimony. Dr. Spear ed that the witness could return to the stand

itatiock, the present publisher of The Christian at Work, was called to the stand by Mr. Crosby. He said that he lived at No. 128 De Kulbave., Brooklyn, encode of a Congressia lotted Church's that he

had known Dr. Taimage a good waite.

Q.—Did you have any intervolves with him in the Summer of 1875 I. A.—Yes; several at East Hampton, L. I. The first was about August I, 1875, when I cance at his residence to task about publishing The Christian at Work. He was very corbinal images, We tailed the master over. He seemed not to have must confidence in the old management, and wisses that I would take hord of the paper. I didn't tailnost buying it then, I wanted to palmar it, and I thought a good dear of Dr. Taimage, Dr. Angust 254 went down purposely to see him, and we taliand the boatte over again. I recolled particularly that he said I distin to take hold of the paper—that I was just the man. I took into that I was willing to that in an hereen ages. He showed me how harpery has sermons were provided and said that he would use his influence with air, kening on it us interest. I think I

said. "Harlock, you are just the man God has raised up to take charge of the Cariclian at Work." I thought so, too. (Languiter, G. Manguiter, G. Manguiter, G. Manguiter, G. May other interviews? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Never! [Smiles.] A.—On, yes. I saw him March 6, 1876, in Brookly in the sent me a letter that morning, beaung me to call at his noise.

Q.—Any other? A.—Once after service at his church faiter Major Corum became the publisher, I went to Dr. Tannare and said to the had got another publisher. "On, wen, he said, "Hallock, you and I will intended horses yet." I replied, "I rucas we will." I received a letter and called on tim. He expressed has regard for me, and said that he wanted me to take nod of the paper. He wanted hay it for a reasemble price I would do so. The idea of retaining him as editor was the basis of the whole twing. He said that he would give his services for the first year for nothing. That was the first ofter of the and that he made, but afterward that was considered a standing agreement.

the aind that he made, but afterward that was cred a standing agreement.

Q-Dat he tell you die condition of the paper? A.—

He did. He said it was largely in debt—about \$25,000.

I was aboved to "Xamine the books, and bound that the deficit blyce I, 1875, was \$20,200, and March I, 1875, \$15,000. It struck methat I was not going to hake much if the deficit confinited to increase that way, right muca if the deficit calong, [Languier.]

BITS OF GASTRONOMICAL REMINISCENCE. O .- Were there any other interviews! A .- Oh, yes I have a memorandum which says: "Thursday, March 9. Spent the evening with Dr. Tatmage. My wife says I didn't get home till 11 o'clock." If I spent the evening with Dr. Talmage I spent it at his house. [Laugh-

Q-Do you remember any other interviews! A-Yes; I took lunch with him at one time. I remember that we had a real joily time. I didn't go for the funch, but I stayed so long that they asked me to go down and have something to cat. Mrs. Tsimage didn't eat may thing, but she read from The Eagle to us while Dr. Tal-mage and I were eating. We had eggs on toast. [Langh-

Mr. Crosby (to the witness)—Were there any other in terviews; A.-I went with Dr. Talmage once to Corwin's house. He asked me if I could get out edition of The Christian at Work that week, upon edition of The Christian at Work that week, upon my own type, we thout any appearance of sto-page. I waid that I mought I caule. He plan was to get out a paper and call it Christian Work. Mr. Corwin sand: "We have the his of shoseriners to The Christian at Work," and Mr. Tainnage san: "That that is practically mine. The subscribers are my friends, and so far as the name is concerned, the paper won! have the same hame. Mr. Corwin can get the electrotype and we can have the same heading without the word an! We will fill the same part subscriptions of The Christian at Work without charge from Corwin's fiel, and as hast as they expire they will all follow me, and we will have the entire list. Not 500 will remain with Remington."

Q.—Are you sure that that is the substance of the conversation! A.—I allo.

Q.—Weat did you say! A.—I did not say much, except that the Christian at Work would not allow it.

A.—Du by Taimage find fault with you about these

that it would not be legal.

Q.—Did Dr. Talmage find fault with you about these negotiations? A.—He wrote me a letter.

ME. TALMAGE'S LETTERS TO THE WITNESS. The witness here identified the letter, which was

read by Mr. Crosby, as follows: ead by Mr. Crosby, as follows:

DEAR MR. HALLOCK: Better be non-committal in
your conversation with Remington. Don't tell him DEAR MR. HALLOS.

DOTAL MR. HALLOS.

Four conversation with Remington. Don't tell him what other paper we might absorb in our new project, nor now much capital. I tell him that we could get almost any amount of capital. I have an idea that Downs has several hundred thousand dolhars. But Remington is decisedly disposed to quote you, and try to bring your statements in collision with my own. I leave for Montreal to-day. Yours, etc..

Q.—When did you purchase The Christian at Work!

A.—Outober 7, 1876, at Mr. Remington's office.

Q.—When did you purchase The Christian at Work!

A.—Outober 7, 1876, at Mr. Remington's office.

Q.—When did you purchase the Christian at Work!

A.—Outober 7, 1876, at Mr. Remington's office.

It is understood and agreed between E. Remington and J. N. Hallock that the offer of the latter of \$10,000 for the subscription list and good will of The Christian.

at Work, etc., as made to the former, is accepted, with the addition of \$500 for type in maillist, making the total of \$10.500.

And it is further understood and agreed that, in case Mr. Remington should want to sell the type, imposing stones, etc., of The Christian at Work, he can do so by giving said Hallock a fair notice of at least thruy days.

New-York, Oct. 6, 1876.

E. REMINGTON.
J. N. HALLOCK.

In presence of E. W. Hawley. The Witness (continuing)—On Friday, October 6, I saw Mr. Talmage in the City Hall Park. I said: "You are just the man I want to see." He responded in almost the same words, and I said: "I am just about buying The Christian at Work. I won't hold you to your

buying The Christian at Work. I won't hold you to your promise to work a year for nothing. I will give you \$2,000 the first year, and if the profits warrant it I will pay you more." He seemed greatly pleased, and said that he would taik the matter over the next day.

Q.—Did you see him on Monday I A.—I did; at the Astor House. I put a paper in his hands.

The following paper was identified and read:

XEW-YORK, O. L. 9, 1876.

In consideration of the fact that J. N. Hallock is intending to clear The Christian at Work entirely from debt, and put it upon a healthy, cash-paying basis, I do hereby promise and agree with him, in consideration furthermore of the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), to be paid by him to me in equal monthly instalments, to continue to furnish my sermons and also my services as heretofore as califor exclusively of The Christian at Work for one year from this date.

NEGOTIATIONS AT AN END.

NEGOTIATIONS AT AN END. Q .- Did he sign it ! A .- He did not. He said if it had been put before him two weeks before he would have signed it at once. As it was he would give me an answer the next day. I was surprised at what he said.

Q.-When did you discover that the negotiations were at an end f A .- The next morning. Mr. Hawley came to my office and said that Dr. Talmage had left the paper, and showed me his valedictory. I gave orders to stop the edition. I was excited. If Dr. Talmage likes enthusinsm he would have seen it then.

sinsm he would have seen it then.

Q.—When did you hear from Dr. Talmage! A.—About

2 o'clock I received a note from him.

This was put in evidence, as follows:

DEAR MR. HALLOCK: I have considered the offer you made me to the editorial chair of The Christian at Work, in case you purchase it, and have concinded that it is my duty to decline it, and so I accept another position. Yours, etc.,

Q.—Did you visit Dr. Talmage! A.—I did that evening. I was going to give him a piece of my mind, but I did not say much. He did not attempt to justify himself, but said something about being willing to leave it oministers.

self, but and something about being willing to leave it to ministers.

Q.—Did you make him any offer? A.—I might have said that I would have given him \$5,000 rather than have such a thing sappen.

Q.—Have you carried on the paper since? A.—Yes, sit; as publisher and owner.

Q.—Have you carried on the paper since? A.—Yes, a year after, on August 24, 1877, he sent me a note asking me to meet him at the Astor House. On August 31 be came to my nonse and said that he wanted to come back as edit r of The Christian all Work. He remarked that we would "make it winz." The next morning I received a letter from him.

The following letter was then put in evidence:

1 SOUTH OXFORD-ST., Friday.

DEAR MR. HALLOCK: I for venical I would like to have you call at my house about 8 o'clock this evening, so that we may conclude the conversation opened last Friday. I have also something additional to say. Please answer. Yours, etc.,

The Wimess continued: I went, and he said that in addition to working the first year for nothing, be would put it in writing that during the second year the salary should be only nominal, so that I could have a hold on him.

Q.—Did you accede to the proposition? A.—No, sit.

Q.-Did you accede to the proposition ! A.-No, sir. CHARGES OF FALSEHOOD.

Mr. Crosby read from a copy of The Advance a state ment signed by Mr. Corwin and Dr. Talinage, pronounc me a statement made by the witness " false in part and Q.—To what statement by you does this refer ! A.-

Q.—To what statement by you does this refer? A.—To a statement published by me in The Christian at Work, written immediately after Dr. Taimage's interances in the paint of the Tabernacle about the paper having on a solid out from under him to a publisher of a Unitarian paper, infilmating that an effort had been made to carry sum with it, but that the goods could not be delivered. My son was at the Tabernacle when the statements were made, and when he came kenne he told me of them. I at once dictated a pepty, which my son wrote out, and it was predished in the next namber of the Christian at Work. It related to the same interview of water 1 have here testified. It was absolutely time in every peritorian.

w of w sich Pusher has been supported by the hevery particular, fee witness was assed to identify a copy of The Adrance, dated October 19, 1876. Dr. Tsimage's statement into the Thiermore in relation to his separation from The Christian at Work, as purhished in The Advance, was effered in vidence and was admitted. A circular effect, eighed by the publishers of The Advance, in relation to the same matter, was also presented. Mr. Crosby said: "I offer these as evidence that Dr. Taimage circulated and cernified to be circulated by those closely associated. three his evidence that Dr. Talmage circulated and jernizted to be circulated by those closely associated with him statements which be knew to be false."

Mr. Crosby also offered in evidence a letter from an elder of the Tabernacle in relation to Dr. Talmage's withdrawal. Both papers were ruled out after long

debate. CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. HALLOCK.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Millard. Q -Waen Dr. Taimage made you the offer to edit the paper for one year for nothing if you should buy the paper, did you accept the offer ! A .- No; I did not pur-

A.—Yes; I believed he was bound by it as long as he permitted my to go on with the negotiations without warning me that he intended to withdraw it.

Q.—But you released him from the offer? A.—Yes; I released him from the offer to wear for nothing on the day? I bought the paper; I then told him that I would pay him \$2,000 a yearout of my own pocket.

Q.—Dut he accept this offer? A.—Not at that time, lie said he would ralk with he acree in Monday.

Q.—Ind you consider that he was bound by his former offer after you had released him from it? A.—I understood into ansent to my proposition, and considered him bound by every motal obligation to remain the editor of the Christian at Work or else to warm he before I point my \$25,000 for it. (Emphatically) I think any honest man would have done so. Derisive laughest man would have done so. [Derisive laugh

" A STOLEN SUBSCRIPTION LIST." Q - You have spoken of "a stolen subscription list." How do you know that the list had been stolen? A -I knew that it had been, become as soon as Dr. Talmage became connected with The Advance that paper was sent to all our subscripers, and even the errors on our sent to all our subscribers, and even the errors on our list has been retained. It was evident our list had been stolen. I am sure of it.

Q—If you know at you can give the reasons for your knowingse. You know what I mean. A. (With emphasis)—And you know what I mean. The Advance was sent, after Dr. Tahmage's connection with it, to all my subscribers. One of my subscribers in France wrote me about it, and said: "Such taims as those in France was along it guild shopest."

we should right and sale of the distribution of the Advance! A.—No, I do not know it.
Q.—Do you know that Dr. Talmage furnished the list to The Advance! A.—No, I do not know it.
Q.—You think he might have told some one else to furnish it! A.—Yes, I do. I think it at was bis way of doing things—indirectly. I am morally extain that he caused it to be sent. I am certain of this from the facts I have stated, and in connection with other things.

MR. TALMAGE'S PLEDGE. Q.—In your interview with Dr. Taimage of October 6, 1876, did he intimate that he would accept your offer t A .- If he wasn't going on with me as editor, why didn't he say so, and not let me go on and purchase the paper? Q .- You supposed he meant to close the matter on Monday, if he ever closed it! A .- I supposed he would accept the offer on Monday; he was pledged to be my

Q-But you released him! A.-You say I released

Q—But you released him? A—You say I released him; I say that I only raised his salary.
Q—But it was a release; did you not mean it? A. (Emphatically)—No; I did not mean it. I meant to say: "I do not hold you to your acreement to work for notains, and I will pay you \$2.000 a year for your work."
Q—When Dr. Thimage relused to sign your contract on Monday, and said, "If you had shown this to me a week ago! would have signed it; I will give you an answer to morrow," what thid you say! A—Notthing I did a good deal of thinking, but I expected him to sign it the next day. I considered him mornly bound to be my editor in the strongest manner. If he had given me the slightest mit that he was going away, I would not have bought the paper. I bought it because it was Dr. Talmage's paper.

mage's paper.

Have you sworn that Dr. Talmare told any faise Q.—flave you sworn that Dr. Talmage fold any false-hoods in connection with his withdrawal from your paper? A.—I am willing to awear it now. [Hisses in many parts of the house.]
Q.—What were they? A.—In the statements he made in the Tabernace and afterward published in The Advance, he stated failschoods.
Q.—What were they? A.—The statement that the sate was surreptitious was false. The instination that the paper was to give its influence to the Unitarians was false. The statement that the porchase was made under the expectation that the editor was to go with it was true, for he told me he would.

CURIOUS SCENE IN A RELIGIOUS COURT. Mr. Millard pressed the witness to give the exact lan uage of Dr. Talmage's statement. This he was upable to do accurately from memory, and he requested per assion to see the paper which had been put in evi dence. Mr. Millard objected, and pressed for an imme diate answer to his question. Dr. Van Dyke and Mr. McCullagh urged that the request be granted, and Mr. Crosby argued that as the paper was in evidence it was perfectly proper for the witness to refresh his memory from it. Mr. McCullagh said: " It is evident that the witness is unnerved by his long examination. I think his request is reasonable. I don't think the counsel wants to confuse the witness." wants to confuse the witness."

The Witness-I timk he does; that's just what he does want to do. (to Mr. Miliard) If you want me to remember it all I will try to do so and will not go on tail I get ready. (Mr. Miliard repeated a question.) Now you might just as well sit down there, for I won't go on till

Iget ready.

Great confusion prevailed throughout the house, logal langular coming from many parts. Dr. Van Byke said that it the witness could have a few moments to collect his thoughts he could doubtless go on.

The Witness—You might just as well close this meeting, for it will take me an hour to recollect it word for word.

Word.

He then settled himself in his chair, resting his fore-head on his left hand, and seemed engaged in deep thought. The laughter and confusion increased. The moderator said: "It is now only ten minutes to 6; think we had better close the session for (e-day," A motion to adjourn was made by some member in the rear of the church, and most of the body rose confusedly to leave.

the Moderator (raising his hand)—One moment brethren.

Dr. Van Dyke-Mr. Moderator, this is a great outrage on the part of a Christian assembly—

Before he could proceed, Dr. J. E. Bockwell was invited to close the scesion with prayer. THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN EADS. KEEN REPLY TO HARSH CRITICISM-THE CHANGE OF CONTRACT-THE QUESTION OF ADVANCING MONEY-CONDITION OF THE CHANNEL-SECU-

RITY OF THE WORK.
To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: As THE TRIBUNE, with the usual catholic spirit of liberality, has been a constant advocate of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi from its commencement to the present moment, I venture to ask space in its columns to correct some misstatements respecting the work and its results, made during the last few weeks by The Cincinnati Commercial, The Chicago Tribune and The Memphis Aralanche. I cannot be expected to reply to every petty censor in the land who chooses to be little this important work, or to answer the personal assaults which ignorance or malice may prompt; but as persistent falsification is often accepted for the truth, I will be pardoned for exposing some of the most notable misstatements made by these papers respecting the jetties. I naturally seek to do this through the columns of a metropolitan journal whose readers are so much more numerous than those of the provincial dailes mentioned.

those of the provincial dailies mentioned.

These papers condemn Congress for the recent advance made to me of \$750,000 on the ground that I have not given an equivalent for the money. The Commercial says: "The whole contract was changed in the interest of the contractor," and that "the operation was one of the most impudent and shameless ever perpetrated." It says: "He succeeded in manipulating Congressmen and bringing about a change of contract increasing the habilities of the United States \$5,000,000, and so involved is this trick that the country has hardly been able to discover it." These statements are simply "impudent and shameless "falsehoods, as will be seen presently.

THE CHANGE OF CONTRACT.

When the jetty bill first passed the House of WILL THE WORK ENDURE?

When the jetty bill first passed the House of Representatives, it provided for the improvement of the Southwest Pass, which was twice as wide and twice as deep as the South Pass. It was the one I wished to improve, for it was not obstructed by a bar at its upper end, as the South Pass was, and it had nearly twice as deep water on the bar at its mouth. Besides these advantages, it discharges four times as much water. There was, therefore, no reason why I could not safely guarantee to produce through its bar a channel thirty feet deep, with a bottom width of 350 feet, although this great width of thirty feet water involved the necessity of a central depth probably ten feet greater. In the last hours of the session, acting under the advice of the commission of engineers of 1874, the bill was changed by the Senate and made to apply to the South Pass, against my advice, and with my assurance that the size of channel named in the bill was so great that it could only be obtained by the dangerous experiment of directing more water into the pass than its natural volume. This, for reasons that are well understood

by hydraulic engineers, is deemed bazardons.

It was in evidence before the committees of the Senate and House, at the last session, that Generals Barbard and Wright, and all of the seven engineers composing the commission of 1874, thought it unwise to attempt this experiment. The works at the head of the passes now completely control the distinctional delays of many completely control the distinctional delays of many completely control the distinctional delays control the worms do not get willows enough, the million dellays reserved must, greatly to my sorrow, supply the delays of the passes now completely control the distinction of the passes need to be a defined the passes need to be a defined to the passes need to be a defined to be a de charge of each pass, and at but little additional cost the discharge of South Pass can be doubled or onadrupled. Its natural discharge is only about one-tenth part of the whole volume of the river. This discharge was reduced by the various other works constructed, until last year it had lost probably 10 per cent of its volume. This has now been fully restored by recent alterations in the controlling works at the head of the pass. From these facts it must be evident that I was prepared to increase its volume to any extent if the Government required it, and it therefore remained for Congress to determine whether it was to the interest of the United States to risk the possible injury or ultimate destruction of the good result already secured by insisting on the attempt to create a channel greater than the natural volume of the pass could produce with safety. The needs chase the paper that afternoon.

Q-Did you consider that the offer lasted forever!

A-Yes; I behaved he was bound by it as long as be Senate Committee said in its report: "The decrease of widths from those required by the Act of 1875 will be as much to the interest of the Government as to that of Mr. Eads."

THE QUESTION OF ADVANCING MONEY. The question of advancing money to me beyond The question of advancing money to me beyond the requirements of the law was very carefully considered by both committees, and especially by the Senate committee. The provisions of the original the jettles where it is alleged to be re-forming, act were studiously drawn to protect the Govern-should prevent undue anxiety on the subject for a ment from the very slightest possibility of paying out a dollar on this great work before its absolute success should be so far demonstrated as to give results of unquestioned commercial value fully equal to the premised payments, and also to throw upon myself and my associates every pos-sible hazard of the undertaking. The severity of its provisions may be inferred from the fact that although the works are so nearly completed, and al-though a channel depth of nearly twenty-five feet is secured through them under the terms of the original though a channel depth of nearly twenty-five feet is secured through them under the terms of the original act, we would only be entitled to-day to \$1,000,000 of the agreed price for the works; or to less than one-fifth part of that price. When to this fact it is added that we undertook the deepening of this channel for \$92,110 less than seven chainent engine is estimated that it would cost under the usual mode of payment; that we assumed every risk of injury to the works and failure of the plan, and that we have, even under the amended law, to create a channel four or five feet deeper than they proposed to secure with their estimate. I feel sure that all fair-minded men will, in view of the results we have accomplished, believe that we have fairly carned all the money we have yet received from the Government.

on the Government. After a thorough examination of all the facts, the After a thorough examination of all the racte, the Senate committee in its report says: "The committee is of opinion that Mr. Each is catalled to relief whatever the light in which the question may be considered; whether in the light of results accomplished, proportion of work done, or money expended." The report continues: "The proposition of Mr. Each to do the work for a sum \$92,110 less than the cost of construction, as estimated by the commission of 1874, would seem to indicate that the total price, \$5,250,000, was a moderate estimate for the cost of the work. The present that the total price, \$9,250,000, was a moderate stimate for the cost of the work. The present board having certified that \$350,000 will complete the work, it is at once apparent that but little mere remains to be done, and that the work may be regarded as substantially completed."

THE CUT OF "JOB." The statement of The Cincinnati Commercial, that the liability of the United States has been increased \$5,000,000 by the recent act, is utterly untrue. The price to be paid has not been increased a farthing. Nor has the maximum depth required a farthing. Nor has the maximum depth required by the original act been lessened. One and a half million dollars of the price still depends upon my securing a depth of thirty feet through the jettles. Under the law, as amended, I am only to receive \$3,750,000 for a channel twenty-six feet deep, having a bottom width of that depth 200 feet wide. Does such a sum for such a channel justify the cry of "job," which these papers are so ready to utter! It is a better channel than the one contemplated by the commission of 1874, and yet I am to receive for it \$1,592,110 less than the estimate of the commission for a smaller one. am to receive for a \$1.302, 150 less can be ex-mate of the commission for a smaller one. Again, before the jetty act was passed, a bill for the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal hose passed the House, which contained an appropria-tion of \$8,000,000 with which to begin the contion of \$8,000,000 with which to begin the construction of the canal. This bill would undoubtedly have passed the Senate also, but for my proposition to build the jettles. When this fact is remembered, it must be evident that I have already saved the Government many million dollars that would otherwise have been expended on the canal, and that I have given relief to the commerce of the Mississippi Valley many years carrier than would otherwise have been possible. I have only received \$2,500,000 on this work, while able and experienced engineers believe the canal would have cost \$20,000,000, and that it would have required ten years before the first snip could have been passed through it.

THE CHANNEL AS IT IS AND AS IT WAS,

One of these carping journals asserts that " ves sels every week stick in the mud," in passing through the jetties. If this were true, I might properly reply that under my grant from Congress I am not required to furnish good pilots as well as a good channel.

The following extract from the testimony of General Wright (one of the late board), taken by the Senate committee, shows whether the channel is a good one or not:

is a good one of not:

Q — Have you any means of estimating the advantages to commerce already attained by the condition and depth of the channel at present, as compared with the condition of the passes of the river prior to any attempt made under the jetty system? A.—The present condition is superior to any that ever existed there before, and, in my judgment, entirely sufficient for all the pur-

poses of commerce for vessels drawing not exceeding twenty-three feet of water.

Q-In other words, I understand you to say that the advantages obtained for commerce are greatly increased I A.—Yes, sir; larger vessels can peas in and out, and the channel is a good one as far as it goes—a out, and the channel is a goos misrepresentation. The South Pass is ten mules long, and the depth through it is nowhere less than thirty feet. It is about 600 feet wide, and is in reality a magnificent natural canal. The law contemplates no work on it, for it needs none. The steamship Mikado, by had seamanship, ran aground in it two miles below the head of the pass, on the east side of the channel. Forthwith, the journals referred to published the statement that she was aground in the jetties. About the 1st of March, the Inman steamer City of Limerick, drawing 232-y feet, bound for Liverpool, came to anchor at Port Eaos, some defect in her machinery having been discovered; whereupon one of the truthful journals promptly informs the public that the City of Limerick was "stuck in the internal provided for a few hours at the head of the pass, on three in that time have been detained for a few hours at the head of the pass, where the depth is probably a foot less.

All the CONGRESS—IST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE TABLES THE POLITICAL RESOLUTION OF MR. HOAB—REPORTS AS TO SENATOR BELL—A CONTINUANCE OF THE ARMY DEBALE.

A CONTINUANCE OF THE ARMY DEBALE.

A CONTINUANCE OF THE ARMY DEBALE.

A CONTINUANCE OF THE ARMY DEBALE.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. VEST (Dem., Mo.) presented a memorial of the dissouri Edition of the Missouri Edition of the Missouri Edition of Mr. John Debale of the Missouri Edition of Mr. John Debale of the Missouri Edition of Mr. Limerick was "stuck in the last.

Mr. LARRES (Dem., Tenn) introduced a bill for the improvement of Harlem River, also a bill to encourage the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.) presented a memorial of the Missouri Editi

Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.) presented a bull to provide for the publication of the debates in the first Senate of the United States.

The bills were appropriately referred.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) presented a memorial of the Supreme Ancient and United Order of Brothers and States and Sons and Dauguters of Israel of the United States, and the world at large, asking on behalf of the colored people of Illinois a charter for the purpose of founding a so-city or organization, charitable in its purposes, for the use and benefit of their race. The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

memorial was referred to the clary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT announced the first business in order to be the resolution of Mr. Hear heretofore introduced, with reference to free assent in legislation. Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was agreed to—35 to 20, a strict party vote. Senator Davis (Ind., II.) was absent strict party vote. nd did not vote. Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.)—This concludes the matter

for the day, but as Senators on this side wast a direct vote on the resolution I give notice that to-morrow I will move to take it from the table, if this course shall not be unpleasant to the majority for the purpose indi-cat d.

on the impressant of the state of the state

now only wase up to the propriety of doing what might have been done ten days ago. Mr. DAVIS-I am surprised that the Senator from taken from the jetties, has been shown to these guar-

Mr. DAVIS—I am surpresed that the Semator from Maine is surprised at anything. I desire the resolution should be referred, for that would be the last of it. I do not say he to sir high it in that way.

Mr. KERNAN (he has N. Y.)—I went to say to the Sentor from Maine that it would not be unpleasent to me to take up the resolution for the purpose of a direct vote on it. I have not, however, thought proper to debate the question involved as I talink it better to wait until dians of the public weal, and it seems to have created the greatest alarm. Numerous essays upon the destructive character of the teredo have ensued. None of these journals, however, has published the following statement on this point, made by the five distinguished engineers of the Army who were required by Congress to report upon the jetties last Winter. e practicable measure stuff come before us for dis-ion. I am willing that the other side should debate resolution if they so desire.

Experience here shows that for about 1,700 feet inward from the jerty ends the terede destroys rapidly all exposed wood (metadding in this term the willows of the mattressee) lying more than four or five feet velow the surface of the water. Evidence enough of its attacks upon piles and while ws exists. But the terede does not attack wood where the tree access of sea-water is impedied. Those portions of a stick buried in mud or sand, or packed around with mod or sand, are secure. We have no reasen to believe that the toredo has penetrated, or can penetrate, far into the interior of the mattress courses; we have prefly good reason to believe that the foundation mattresses are and will retain secure; and probably, also, the built of the interior of the masses of willow-work. The collegely hert ended.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vi.) said that recently he had

mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vi.) said that recently he had Mr. EDSC MS (to P. v.)

the none of the Boart of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. As he has served for six years in such capacity, he now asked to decline the appendment, the VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. Bayard in his

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dom., Del.), from the Committee or Mr. SAULSHURY (Dem., Da.), from the committee privileges and Electrons, reported adversely on the ergicultais of Senster Christes H. Bell, of New-Hampahire, and he gave notice that on Monday nex. he would call up the resolutions accompanying the report.

Mr. HOAR pre-ented the views of the minority of the committee in favor of admitting Mr. Felin-signal by committee in rayer of admitting Mr. Bell-signed by formself, Mr. Cameron (Rep., Wis.) and Mr. Ingalia (Rep.

Many important ser-works are in existence in Holland and elsewhere, in which willows constitute large pertions of the work, but no such disastrons results as are predicted have yet occurred in any of them, so far as I can learn. But should the searends of our works be caten up by the terede, it may At the suggestion of Republicans, Mr. SAULSBURY agrees to allow decode to take place to-morrow, as at understood the Senator from Massachusetts intended to leave the city for a tew days and desired to speak to force.

The Senate, at 12:45 p. m., went into executive session, and when the doors were respond at 1:30, admired till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, Mr. KING (Dem., La.) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to the preparations made to prevent the inregiened invasion of Sitting Bull. Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) objected.

Mr. GGODE (Dem., Va.) asked bave to take from the Speaker's table, for consideration, the Senate bill for the purchase or construction of a retrigerating ship for Mr. CONGER objected.

Mt. GOODE-The Senate should have passed a bill to patent the gentleman as a refrigerator. Mr. CONGER said that he did not care anything about

1876, to June, 1877, from the ends of the jettles out one mile and a quarter, is eleven feet and seven inches." It is needless to say that Captain Brown's report shows no such thing. If it did, the late board could not have said, as it did in its report: the vulgar sneers at him as an objector, considering the source from watch they came. "The actual results, therefore, so far as we know them, do not justify the predictions of accelerated bar advance. On the contrary, they show a disap-Mr. GOODE discintued any intention of personal

offence.

An effort was made by Mr. SPARKS (Dem., Hi.) to have a time fixed for closing the debute on the Army Appropriation will. Surgestions were made to have a hightnession, to restrict spacehes to fifteen minutes each, and to close the debute to-morrow. Objection was made to seasion, to restrict spacehes to fifteen minutes each, and to close the debate to-morrow. Objection was made to all these propositions, Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mac.) stating that a number of gentlemen on both sides had given notice of their desire to speak; also that many numpropored specches, and wond not like to be refricted to fifteen minutes; and also, that few members would be present at the night session.

On both sides it was declared that there was no desire to sant off debate; and the Speaker gave it as his experience that an unlimited debate was the shortest debate. the impression that the bar is forming 25,000 feet out from the jetties, although no survey has been made in front of the South Pass since 1875 (the year the

in front of the Sound rass since 1873 that year the jetty act was passed) except those by Captain Brown and the Coast Survey, and these prove that the seabottom is undoubtedly deeper stace the construction of the jetties than before. Captain Howell likewise predicted that the "jetties would have to be built further and further out, not annually, but steadily every day of each year, to keep page with

steadily every day of each year, to keep pace with the river deposit into the Guif." This we have not yet found necessary to do, the jetties being now about three hundred feet shorter than they were denate.

That opinion was indorsed by Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.), who quoted the proverb that "the langest way round is the shortest way home," and also song sted that as thus session was a self-imposed have, like was no reason why that luxury should be cut short.

Mr. (IAWLEY (Rep., Conn.) expressed the opinion that, as the subject was of the most important character, it would be uncracous to cut debates short, or to comed members to diterating the subject was of the most important character, it would be uncracous to cut debates short, or to

er, it wound be untracousto cut debates short, or to compel members to die ed night sessions.

A motion by Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.) that a vote be aken at 2 o'clock on Satingay was voted down.

Finally, on motion of Mr. DUNNELL (Rev., Mian.), all general debate was ordered to be closed at 3 o'clock on Prinary, acting the Hye manute debate still open.

The House then, at 22:30, went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Springs (Dem., In), in the exatr, on the Army Appropriation bid.

Mr. Willia Ms (Rep., Wes) said that under whatever principles we chart said. few centuries to come.

The latest official report of the depth of our channel is as follows:

Ballet 13, 12 March 13, 12 March 13, 12 March 13, 12 March 14, 1879, was 24.8 feet. The least width for this depth was 80 feet.

At high water of the day the least depth was 25.4, and at low water, 23.8 feet.

At head of passes, March 3, the least depth of channel at average flood tide was 23 feet, at high tide 24.5 feet, and at low the 23.3 feet.

I certify that the above is a correct statement.

Continued M. R. Brown, Continued M. R. Brown, Cartering M. R. Brown, Cartering M. R. Brown, A. Cartering M. R. Brown, M. R. I certify that the above is a cerrect statement.

M. R. Brown,
Captain of Environers, 1° S. A.

Published by order of the Hon. Secretary of War.

The Hon. C. P. Patterson, Superintendent United
States Coast Survey, informs me that the depth
over the bar at Sandy Hook at low tide is but
twenty-three feet; it therefore appears that while
the enemies and opposers of the jettles have kept up
a persistent and, in many instances, a most unsernpulous warfare upon the undertaking, the work has
gone steadily on until it is almost completed, and
already it has caused the current of the river to
deepen a channel through a bar in the Gulf two
miles and a quarter in extent, from a depth of about
seven feet at low tide to a depth eight tenths of a seven feet at low tide to a depth eight tenths of a foot greater than that which exists at low tide in the chief entrance to New-York harbor. St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1879. JAS. B. EADS.

The House then, at 2530, went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Stronger (Dem., In.) at the entit, on the Army Appropriation but.

Mr. WHATLAMS (Rep. Was) said that under whatever jurisdicted, whether state or National, an election should take page, two fungs would be absolutely inspensable—purity of the hallot-box and pages at the poins. Every client to secure these two tidings must be excreted, or representative government would be it an end. He had heard a good deal of nonsense at tak about bayonet rule in this country. He had read of no government in history waten du not rest ultimately for its permanence and authority upon the bayonet. Whoever lanked, about size government taked about an Utori. He have of no paymetrule in this country except that which had per down one of the most waked and crud-rebellens that had ever disgraced the earth, or when had nemed his Southern friends the necetable pastim of shooting negroes. Ever state 1874 the Republican party had been triping over a chip because that, for the first time, that party had begun to acquiesce in the non-performance of the laws of the country. He comended that there is no place where the Fresdent has not the right to see voters mass at the polls of to the Charlet of Christ. He admitted that it would not be a picasum sight to see voters mass at the polls within the of bayonets, but neither would it be picasual to see voters mass at the polls within the of bayonets, for neither would it be picasual to see voters mass at the polls within the of bayonets, for neither would it be picasual to see voters assailed by rough with bown-knives and revolvers. He differed from the gentleman from Onio (Mr. Garfield) mass opinion that the attempt to forbid the presence of troops at the polis of the active who for the season of the content of the whole question of F dera authority and antional perpeculity.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Dem., IL) proceeded to reply to the charge made in the process of the Republican party in Congress. If the government were starving to death t decorated with flowers, or it a large glass tank. The display of wild trout was not so large as ghas tank. The display of wild front was not so large as last year, but the show of calificated varieties was very fine. Much attention was attracted by a large brook trout 27 inches long, weighing 8½ pounds, from Thomas J. Moore, caught in Longa Neagh, Ireland. The other most noteworthy exhibits were richly colored front from C.F. Parlow's Wild Wood Trout Farm, East Freelown, Mass.; a box of brook trout showing the good results of feeding on saltwater shell-flab, from Thomas Capham, Rossys, L. I; a wonderfully flat lot of from iron the South Side Conb. L. I, and some live graylings from Prolessor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

On the west side, at the Washington Market, the only attempt at a display of front was made by Priemard & Knoil, who had some good specimens of fresh cullivated and wild fish from New-Jersey and Long Island, and also varieties from Pennsylviania, Manse and Canada.

W. Jones, at the Yonkers Market, made a display of some fine varieties from North Adatos, Mass., Munson, Rockland County, and Maspeth, L. I. some fine varieties from North Adalas, Mass., Millson, Rockband Cousty, and Maspeth, L. I.

The prices asked for brook from were about the same as at the opening last year. Long Island chilivated from, alive, brought from 5:25 to \$1.50 a pound; the same, dead, \$1; Central New-York cultivated, dead, 60 to 70 cents, and American and Canadtan wild, frozen, 25 to 60 cents.

ny issue. Mr. WEAVER (Rep., Iowa)—He was a Greenback tonu Mr. LOUNSHERY (Dem., N. Y.) speke in favor of the Mr. LOUNSBERY (Dem., N. Y.) speke in favor of the repeal.

Mr. CALKINS (Rep., Ind.) said that as a Republican, and locating at the mere question of policy, he did not care a particle whether the sixth section of the bill were passed or not as an independent measure, but he did object to the mainter in which it was proposed to pass it, speaking for himself ands, he took the position that in every case where a Sinte recurso of fails or neglects to call on the Government for protection. He did not know whilt he President would do in regard to the bill, Nobody knew; for if there was anything the President was celebrated for it was for keeping his own connects. No man could find out what he was goine to do. But this he did know, that if the bill were vetoed, the country would find out in a short time that if contraction had taken place before, it would be multiplied, now by reason of the stoppings of supplies, because money would continue to flow into the Treasury and none could be paid out.

brim. A gray chip bound of the poke shape is irrimmed with a profusion of gray oats and scartet poppies, with steel ougs among the oats; the strings are of gray saturithoon. The inside is finished with a shirring of gray satur. An even chip from Virol's is trimmed on the outside simply with a white ostrich feather and wide waits saturiboon, that falls from the crown to form the strings. The inside is filled with a profusion of sinded flows slik flowers.

A write chip bounet from Josef is trimmed with white HERBERT (Dem., Ala,) lectured Mr. Garffeld Mr. HERBERT (Dem., Ala.) lectured Mr. Garfield (Rep., Ohto) on his authority to threaten the majority, and he advocated the repeal of the law.

Mr. PHISTER (Dem., Ky.) spoke in favor of the proposed repeal, as did asso Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., Mo.)

Mr. WHITE (Rep., Fenn.) said that he knew nothing about what would occur if the bill should pass in its present shape. He had not the confidential ear of the Executive, and did not know whether it would be veloed or not; but that the President bad the Constitutional right to veto it, nobody could question. He gave a history of the passage of the act which it was now proposed to repeal, audoalied attention taglia fact that benator Powell, of Kentucky, voted for the bill. edged with thread lace, is designed to loop up on one side with the narrow pink satin strings. These are only a few of the many handsone hats exhibited. The usual display of dowers, tropical plants and shrubs for millinery, jardinières and ornamentation were shown. The dowers were never more varied or more beautiful than they are this season. Roses seem to be the favorite.

He denied that his side of the House was in favor of force at the polls.

The Committee then arose, and the House, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned until to-morrey

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-The President sent

the following nominations to the Senate to-day:
David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, to be Chof-Justice of
the Supreme Court of Utah.
Tisonan S. Wadsworth, of Himois, Receiver of Pablic
Mencys at La Medilla, New Mexica,
Marshall R. Gittings, Posimisster at Carrollton, Mo.

CONFIRMATIONS. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The Senate in exceitive seasion to-day confirmed the following nominations:

mry and Minister Pienipotentiary of Minister Resident of Cornelius A. Legan, of Hilberts, to be Minister Resident of the United States to the Central American States, Jacob B. Stewart, of St. Paul, Minn., to be Surveyor.General for the District of Minnesota.

A. E. Morton to be United States Marshal for the Northern of the States of the Sq. District of Texas.

Jefferson P. Kidder to be the Associate-Justice of the Sq.

preme Court of Dakota. The Senate rejected the nomination of E. B. Turner to

be United States District Judge for the Northern District

SAND IMMIGRANTS IN A YEAR-THE FINEST WHEAT REGION IN THE WORLD.

Governor Howard, of Dakota Territory, is in he city, staying at the Windsor Hotel. Detroit was his old home, and he represented that district in Con gress twenty years ago. He has been at the head of the Dakota Government less than two years, but he gained a thorough acquaintance with the Territory before as a director of the Northern Pacific Raticoad. He speaks athusustically of the resources and recent growth of Northern and Southeastern Dakota. The western or Black Hills portion he has not seen, a journey thither

"The immigration to the region around Yankton and to the country along the Northern Pacific Road has been enormous during the past year," said the Governor to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. "I believe that our population has been increased fully 50,000. People in the East are beginning to find out that we have the finest wheat lands that the sun ever shone upon."

the Territory P'-" I should say, at a single guess, 115, 000. You know we have three distinct sections, widely separated from each other by a vast Indian reservation larger than the State of New-York. In the southeastern section I think there are 60,000 people, in Northern Dakota 40,000, and in the Black Hills 15,000. These sections are entirely distinct geographically, have no in teresis in common, and ought not to be united under one government. Thus the Legislature is a curious jumble

government. Thus the Legislature is a surface of Judousles and coefficing interests."

"If your estimate is correct you have sufficient population to claim admission as a State."—"Yes, but we do not want to be admitted. The matter was taked over recently, and public opinion was strongly araimst a state organization. What is needed is a division into three Turitories. Two of the three Will grow up into

"What is the srea of Dakota!"—"One hundred and sirty thousand square arises—about equal to New York, Petrusylvanta, Onto and Indians. Nearly a third of it is included in the big function reservation."
"Water are the line wheat lands you speak of !"—" I might almost say everywhere in Eastern and Northern Dakota. They are of transless exists—scanning rolling prairies and lieu valleys. Our Spring wheat makes the least flour, To-show you the prefit there is in rubing wheat a Bakota, let me tell you me experience of General Case, of the Northern Facefic Road. He had a of of house of the Northern Facefic Road. He had a of of house of the Northern Facefic Road. He had a of of house of the Northern Facefic Road. He had a of some in the had a look of house of the Northern Indoor the rubin facefic Road and sown in the action for the had a look of the had to ploughed and sown in wheat. You can plough in February in Dahota because and land trocks dry. Wed. The latin he had bought noises, postate, respect and threshing innorms, and pass of its later, amounted to about 50,000. A tornation sesting an amounted to about 50,000. A tornation sesting of a portion finis trop, but he harvested an average of twant silve bunkers to tue nere for all the land sown. He shipped the wheat to New-York by way of Daloth and get money enough to post all expenses and return him the cost of the 18th. A single crop gave him his magnificent domain or 10,000 a res with all the such that my the cost of the trace when the my day that had my overwheats he has our mon to the face of the continent is. Before many years one-half of a little wheat grown to America will be produced north of the 43d paralle."

PROTECTING "LITTLE ALL EIGHT."

THOUSE TO PREVENT THE PERFORMANCES OF A BOY ACROBAT.

The case of "Little All Right," the diminuof eaddren without proper protection for their exfety. Living was arrested fuesday on the affidavit of Officer years of age, that he was under the control of who had him perform acrobatte feats on he "Cornese Troupe," of which "Little Ail Right"

Saturday might, and did not know where he was. Judge Lawrence said that he didn't thick frying would have any difficulty in finding the boy, and sent the de fendant with a officer to look for him. Before their return to the court-room in the afternoon, Officer Chardi had found the boy in his Fourteenth-st. lodging and brought him into court. He is about three and a hall feet in height, but it would be impossible to determine his age from his peculiar Mongolian features. On the return of the parties before the court nu arrangement was made by which the examina-tion should take place this afternoon. The counsel for the prosecuting society insisted that the detendant thould turnish ball for his appearance. Mr. detendant thould turnish bail for his appearance. Mr, Irving explained that he had intended to break no haws nor expose the boy to any risks. He had employed him in the only occupation in which he could make a living, and the skill of the boy made his occupation safe. When the first complaint was made, and as soon as he learned that the law required it, a propor netting had been soread to catch "Little All Right" if he fell, and trait had always been used. He had the certificates of the Japanese Consul and others that the boy was more than safeed years old, and it had been feelided on that account, in courts in Buthalo, Rochester and this city, that this was not a case within the statute. He had had no oppositually to obtain but!

nizance.

O. F. Jenkins, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Cuildren, took "Little All Right" to the Supreme Court yesterday. He lains that the boy is only twelve years old, as he can prove, and that his performances at Nixlo's are disagreements. The stage manager at Nixlo's, some members of twe Cuinese troupe of acrobate, and others increased, were present to give restiment. A referce was appointed but on the to give testimony. A referee was appointed but on the application of Mr. Irving's counsel the examination was

HOMES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

PLANS OF COLONIZATION IN THE SOUTHWEST-HOW

ing at the residence of Constlandt Parmer, No. 117 East Twenty-first-st., to listen to a report on a plan of colonization adapted to the needs of the unemployed taboring class. Joseph Seligman was chosen chairman, and Courtlandt Palmer secretary. Dr. Adler, in presenting the general subject to the m cling, said that there was no country in Europe where the social question was likely to assume such grave proportions as in America, owing to the restricted powers of the Government and the difficulty of bringing these to bear. However, the cycl could be more easily remedied here than in Europe. Prevention was better than suppression, and colonization was the best solution

H. E. Sharpe, of Texas, next presented a plan for clouization, the principal features being the formation of a society to be called the Cooperative Colonization Aid Association, with a capital of \$50,000, represented

DAROTA'S RAPID GROWTH.

TALK WITH GOVERNOR HOWARD-FIFTY THOU-

being a great deal more formidable an undertaking than a trip from Yankton, the capital, to New-York.

"West is your estimate of the present population of

aree T vitteries. Two of the thre-whit grow up into tates within the next five years."
"What is the area of Dakotal"—"One hundred and

ACCION AGAINST THE MANAGER OF A CHINESE

live Japanese acrobat, was to Supreme Court, Cham-hers, before Judge Lawrence, in habeas corpus proceed, ings brought by the Society for the Prevention of ruelty to Children against Parity H. Irving, the performing at Nibio's Garden. The action against Irv-uig was a double one-s demand of the society for the custo by of the child, and also a criminal proceeding for a violation of the statute forbidding the performances Churdi, who alleged that the cuild was under twelve peril of his life and health. The defendant in his return said that he was only business manager of was a member, and the only control he had over him was under a contract by which he was to do the business of the troups, pay their expenses, and receive one-tured of the profits. He had not seen the boy since last

unity to obtain batt.

Judge Lawrence discharged him on his own recog-

adjourned until to-day.

TO PREVENT PAUPERISM. A meeting of citizens was held Tuesday even-

of the question so far as American cities were concerned.

Aid Association, with a capital of \$50,000, represented by 500 shares of \$100 each; lands to be purchased, the colony organized and planted, and the association to have direction of the tiliage and expenditures, and to receive out of receipts of the sale of produce a certain per cent on the capital invested; the colonists, on poyment of the amount invested, to receive the land with the improvements, and divide it up.

E. V. Smalley, The Tribune's correspondent, was invited to give the meeting infermation obtained during his receit visit to Taxas, regarding the adaptability of that State for colonization ourposes. He thought the Northern tiers of counits were best suited to the needs of colonies from the North, as it was inext to impossible for white men to raise cotton profitably in competition with black labor, and the northern counties offered more favorable conditions for general agriculture, and land could be bought from 50 cents to \$1.50 an acre in certain parts.

There was a long discussion over details, after which he meeting resolved?—organize a society to mature plants and contribute recomberned.